## In the Claims

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16 17 This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

- 1 (Currently Amended) A method for reducing noise in a 2 sampled acoustic signal, comprising: 3 receiving a stream of sampled acoustic signals; 4 digitizing each sampled acoustic signal thereby forming 5 digital samples; selecting a fixed number of digital samples; 6 7 multiplying the digital samples by a windowing function; 8 computing the fast Fourier transform of the selected windowed 9 digital samples to yield transformed windowed signals; 10 selecting half of the transformed windowed signals; 11 calculating a power estimate of the transformed windowed signals;
  - calculating a smoothed power estimate by smoothing the power estimate over time <u>using the equation:</u>

## $\underline{P^{t}(i)} = \underline{(1-\alpha)} \ \underline{P^{t-1}(i)} + \underline{\alpha} \ \underline{P(i)}$

where: P<sup>t</sup>(i) is the smoothed power estimate for a current time
sample to be calculated for the i-th FFT point; P<sup>t-1</sup>(i) is the
smoothed power estimate for an immediately prior time sample for
the i-th FFT point; P(i) is the calculated power estimate of the
transformed windowed signals for the i-th FFT point; and \( \alpha \) is an
experimentally chosen predetermined value called the smoothing
factor;

- 25 calculating a noise estimate;
- calculating a gain function from the noise estimate and the smoothed power estimate:

- calculating a transformed speech signal by multiplying the 28 gain function with the transformed windowed signal; 29 30 calculating an inversed fast Fourier transform of the transformed speech signal to yield a sampled speech signal; and 31 32 adding the sampled speech signal to a portion of the speech . 33 signal of a previous frame.
  - 1 2. (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the fixed number of samples is thirty-two. 2
  - (Original) The method of Claim 1, wherein the windowing 1 2 function is a hanning window function.
  - (Currently Amended) A system for reducing noise in an 2 /acoustical signal comprising:
    - a sampler for obtaining discrete samples of the acoustical signal;
  - 5 an analog to digital converter coupled to the sampler an 6 operable to convert the analog discrete samples into a digitized 7 sample;
  - 8 a noise suppression circuit coupled to the analog to digital 9 converter and operable to:
- 10 receive the analog discrete digitized samples;
- 11 select a fixed number of digitized samples;
- 12 multiply the digitized samples by a windowing function;
- 13 compute the fast Fourier transform of the windowed
- digitized samples to yield transformed windowed signals; 14
- 15 select half of the transformed windowed signals;
- 16 calculate a power estimate of the transformed windowed
- 17 signals;

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- 18 calculate a smoothed power estimate by smoothing the power
- 19 estimate over time using the equation:

## 20 $\underline{P^{t}(i)} = (1-\alpha) \underline{P^{t-1}(i)} + \alpha \underline{P(i)}$ 21 22 23 where: Pt(i) is the smoothed power estimate for a current time sample to be calculated for the i-th FFT point; Pt-1(i) is the 24 smoothed power estimate for an immediately prior time sample for 25 the i-th FFT point; P(i) is the calculated power estimate of the 26 27 transformed windowed signals for the i-th FFT point; and $\alpha$ is an 28 experimentally chosen predetermined value called the smoothing 29 factor; 30 calculate a noise estimate; 31 calculate a gain function from the noise estimate and the 32 smoothed power estimate: 33 calculate a transformed speech signal by multiplying the 34 gain function with the transformed windowed signal; 35 calculate an inversed fast Fourier transform of the 36 transformed speech signal to yield a sampled speech signal; and 37 add the sampled speech signal to a portion of the speech 38 signal of a previous frame. 1 (Original) The system of Claim 9, wherein the fixed 2 number of samples is thirty-two. 1 (Original) The system of Claim 9, wherein the windowing 2 function is a hanning window function.